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EIGHT PAGES

Cranes Against U Of A Skyline



THAT WE MAY CONTINUE TO GROW

This issue is in memory of a day that has passed. It is in memory of September 1908, when the University of Alberta, now a sprawling network of learning quartered in two cities and many minds of this province, was founded.

It was a small operation then, an operation held together in the western tradition of experiment and determination. As the province of Alberta, sitting atop some of the richest resources in a growing nation, developed, so did its University.

Our history is not particularly colorful, indeed not as colorful as befits the province of Alberta, home of individuals and crackpot ideas. It is a history of steady growth, of a University population which swelled from 40 to 5,000, of the laying of a ground layer of culture in a rugged setting.

Let us, in this week, think of 1908. In the south of the province, and in its central reaches, the cattlemen and the first farmers were raising their families and the produce which back-boned Alberta's economy. In the north, there was scattered settlement, occasional farming and the crusading Christian missionaries.

In Edmonton, the mode of government had been recently overhauled; the territory was a province, the first legislature was sitting. Across the river, in the private city then called Strathcona, the University of Alberta was set.

We owe much to the Rutherfords and the Torgys of the day, and to all the early Albertans who recognized, then filled, the need for a University.

Today we are 50. We look back on 50 years, each of which, to some Albertan living today, was the most important year in time. Our University, young though it may be, has plied effectively the teacher's profession. It has hepled make ours a knowledgeable province, a responsible nation. It has given training and stimulus to some of our more illustrious fellows, and has helped whack the green of inexperience out of many others.

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As A Friend And Confidante

Miss Mamie S. Simpson is a well known and beloved figure on our campus. Every year she makes a friend of each first year woman through her coffee parties. The girls are invited in small groups to Miss Simpson's cosy sitting room to drink coffee and eat Dad's cookies. This allows the freshettes a glimpse of Miss Simpson as a friend and confidante; as well as Dean of Women and Warden of Pembina Hall.

Friendships of all ages and nationalities made now, often last far beyond college years. Her "old girls" write to tell her of their jobs, marriages and children. Miss Simpson's own Hummel family of twenty members is representative of gifts which decorate her rooms in Pembina and her new office in the Administration Building.

Miss Simpson joined the Administration in 1946 as Advisor to Women. This was changed to Dean of Women in 1948. Her bright, cheery, new office with its beautiful view of the quad, is always open to students for consultation and advice. Miss Simpson remarked that since she has been in her new, more centralized office, far more girls have been in to visit her.

As Warden of Pembina, Miss Simpson is mother to 156 girls, and by Christmas, knows each of them by name. She became year-round warden in 1948 and has only missed one summer since that time. In 1954 she went home to visit Ireland and to tour the British Isles and the continent. On a street in Edinburgh she met the president of her first House Committee. This small world!

Miss Simpson has 38 consecutive years of teaching experience behind her. Her love of teaching goes back farther, even to teaching Sunday School while she was in the eighth grade. Dean Coutts of the Faculty of Education still considers her a member, although, because of increased enrollment and increasing administration duties, Miss Simpson was not able to teach this year. Music and drama which she did teach still hold a special place in her heart.

Up until recently, Miss Simpson has accompanied the Mixed Chorus on their spring tour, but again because of administrative duties, she is no longer able to. She feels she was very fortunate in finding Mrs. Scargill to go in her place. She does miss the spring tour though, and certainly goes to see them off.

Miss Simpson is Honorary President of the Musical Club and is very interested in the Symphony. She has never missed a play presented by the Studio Theatre and was saddened when "progress" necessitated removing the theatre hut from the

campus.

Born in Belfast, Northern Ireland, Miss Simpson moved to Edmonton when she was in the sixth grade. She attended MacKay Avenue School, Victoria High School, Normal School of Camrose, and was the second woman to receive an M.Ed. at the University of Alberta. During her under-graduate years, she was vice-president of the Students' Union and a member of Delta Delta Delta sorority.

She is also a past president of the Alumni Association of U of A.

Miss Simpson includes public speaking as one of her hobbies and refers to her radio work at CKUA and CBC as "although not too much, has done some".

Activities outside the campus include among others; The Woman's Musical Club of Edmonton, The University Woman's club, The Women's Canadian club, and the Education Society of Edmonton.



The huts, snowbound or in rain or sun were classroom, stage and examination barracks to U of A, before most of them were destroyed this fall.

Geology To Feature Display

The geology department is preparing an unusual display in the new biological sciences building for Jubilee Week. Although the museum is now disorganized because of its recent move from the arts building, Dr. Stelck, a member of the department, said the fossils and display cases will be arranged

and ready for display during Jubilee Week.

A large flesh-eating dinosaur head, the Brachyceratops of the Upper Cretaceous era, will be one of the features of the display. Well displayed in a large glass case, it promises to be one of the display's highlights. Mammoth ivory tusks, which resemble wood in their present fossil condition, will be another eye-catcher.

The wall-size display cases will show a variety of other fossils formed during various geological ages in Alberta.

Unfortunately, the "pet" of the department, an immense 800-pound dinosaur fossil, the Corythosaurus, will not be on display. At present, Corythosaurus is in a huge plaster cast suffering from its move from the arts building to its new home in the Biological Sciences building. Because of some damage to the dinosaur during the moving, Dr. Stelck stated it will not be up and around for approximately another six months.

Nonetheless, the display will in effect be a complete geological history of the province.



The Education building began its career as the Normal School, before teacher-training officially became a University of Alberta concern.



1919 Medical graduates of the University group around a banquet table at their graduation party 39 years ago.

(Glenbow Foundation Photo)

Jubilee Week Program

This brief program is intended to give an outline of the events planned for Jubilee Week, October 26th to November 1st, 1958, commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the University of Alberta. Complete program for each event will be made available during the week.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26th

DEDICATION

7:30 p.m. Divine Services, conducted by Dr. J. S. Thomson, ex-Moderator, United Church of Canada, former President University of Saskatchewan, and former Dean of Divinity McGill University. Public invited.

Convocation Hall, University of Alberta

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27th

COMMEMORATION

6:30 p.m. Banquet in honor of distinguished guests and members of the first Convocation of the University of Alberta. By invitation.

Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta

8:30 p.m. Jubilee Convocation; convocation address by Dr. F. C. James, Principal, McGill University; conferring of degrees of Doctor of Laws honoris causa upon a number of distinguished Canadians; presentation of greetings from sister institutions. By invitation.

Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28th

FOUNDERS

12:30 p.m. Luncheon given by the University of Alberta in honor of visiting members of the University's first Convocation in 1908. By invitation.

Staff Room, University Cafeteria

8:30 p.m. Henry Marshall Tory Lectures (first evening), sponsored by the Friends of the University and given by the Honorable Dr. Sidney Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs. Public invited.

Convocation Hall, University of Alberta

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29th

CITIZENS, ALUMNI, AND STUDENTS

10:30 a.m. Student activity program begins.

3:30 p.m. Ceremonies marking the commencement of the new Physical Education building, addressed by the Honorable Ernest Manning, Premier of Alberta.

6:00 p.m. Buffet supper in honor of visiting civic and municipal officials. By invitation.

6:00 p.m. Alumni Dinner, Mayfair Golf and Country club.

8:30 p.m. Henry Marshall Tory Lectures (second evening) given by the Honorable Dr. Sidney Smith. Public invited.

Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30th

THE SCIENCES

3:30 p.m. Opening of the Biological Sciences Wing of the Agriculture building, by the Honorable A. O. Alborg, Minister of Education.

4:00 p.m. Turning of the first sod for the Physical Sciences building, by the Honorable A. R. Patrick, Minister of Economic Affairs.

8:30 p.m. Address by Dr. Lorin Russell, sponsored by the Science association of the University of Alberta. Public invited.

Convocation Hall, University of Alberta

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st

THE HUMANITIES

8:30 p.m. Address by Dr. Barker Fairley, sponsored by the Philosophical society and the Humanities association, University of Alberta. Public invited.

Convocation Hall, University of Alberta

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st

THE UNIVERSITY IN CALGARY

2:00 p.m. Fall Convocation, to be held for the first time at Calgary. Public invited.

Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium

4:30 p.m. Turning of the sod for the first building on the new site of the University of Alberta in Calgary, by the Honorable Fred Colborne, Minister without Portfolio.

That We May Continue to Grow . . . From Page 1

In September, 1908, the quest began for whatsoever things are true. It has found parts of its goal; it has persuaded many men to join the search; it is still seeking.

Inspired by the accomplishments of the past, and attracted by the promise of the future, may the University of Alberta continue on its path toward knowledge for the whole province.

The Gateway

Since 1908 Five Men Hold Presidency

Since 1908, the University of Alberta has had five presidents. These, in order, have been Dr. H. M. Tory, Dr. R. C. Wallace, Dr. W. A. R. Kerr, Dr. Robert Newton and Dr. Andrew Stewart.

A man of vision, energy and enthusiasm, Dr. Tory left his position as lecturer in physics and mathematics at McGill University to become the first president of this University. It was his job to appoint a staff and lay the foundations for the new university. Dr. Tory resigned from the presidency in 1928 to become the first chairman of the National Research Council.

Following Dr. Tory, Dr. Wallace came to Alberta from the University of Manitoba where he had been head of the geology department. He was instrumental in originating a School of Education and in the founding of fraternities on the campus. It was the job of Dr. Wallace and his successor, Dr. Kerr to retain what had previously been gained in the face of decreasing financial support from the government.

Appointed in 1936, Dr. Kerr was the first president to be chosen from Alberta's own staff. He had previously been Dean of Arts and Science.

Dr. Newton, on taking office in 1942, was immediately faced with the problem of making the adjustments needed to put the university on a war-footing. The end of the war brought the additional problem of the increased number of students. Dr. Newton was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by the University of Cambridge in appreciation of the scientific research done by the University of Alberta during the war.

Dr. Stewart was appointed to succeed Dr. Newton who retired in 1951. On his shoulders rests the responsibility of the presidency of this university in its most rapid stage of expansion and development.

Cairns Expresses Amazement

"The accomplishments in fifty years of this institution are a constant source of amazement and satisfaction to me," is the way Chancellor L. Y. Cairns sums up his feelings about the University of Alberta. "When I started in 1908," the Chancellor continues, "we were a student body of about forty-five and we attended classes in the second storey of an old public school. The mere physical growth of the campus is astounding. What is more significant, however, is the influence that our graduates have had on the history of the last fifty years. We have produced doctors, lawyers, statesmen and scientists of national and international renown. In fact, the story of the University of Alberta is a true fairy tale."



They're still building parts of the giant University hospital. This window-eye view, taken not too many years ago, looks upon another snowbound segment of the hospital's construction story.

Commemorative Convocation Held

The Honorable Dr. Sidney Smith, Dr. F. Cyril James, Dr. R. K. Gordon, Dr. C. S. Burgess, Mr. Max Wershoff, Dr. L. Russell, and Dr. B. Fairley were awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa at the Special Jubilee Convocation held last night in the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium.

The degrees were conferred by Judge L. Y. Cairns, Chancellor of the University of Alberta, and the convocation address was given by Dr. F. Cyril James, principal, McGill University.

Present at the Convocation were several public figures, including Dr. Andrew Stewart, president of the U of A; the Honorable J. J. Bowlen, lieutenant-governor of the province of Alberta; C. M. MacLeod, chairman of the Board of Governors; the Honorable Ernest C. Manning, premier of Alberta; members of the Board of Governors; members of the

Senate; members of the judiciary; representatives of the armed forces; and surviving members of the first convocation held at the U of A.

The University shield hung above the platform party. Music was provided by the Tactical Air Command band.

Prior to the ceremonies, a banquet was held honoring the convocations. Present were all the officials and all delegates representing other Canadian universities.

The regular Fall Convocation will be held in the Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium, November 1, at 2 pm. The degree of Doctors of Laws, honoris causa, will be conferred upon Miss Betty Mitchell, Mr. J. A. A. Macleod, Mr. I. V. Ferguson, Dr. E. P. Scarlett, and Professor C. M. McInnes.

Music for the Calgary Convocation will be supplied by the band of the Lord Strathcona Horse.

The first fall convocation at the U of A was held on October 13, 1908, at Queen Alexandra School, in Con Hall.

and 364 degrees, ad eundem gradum were granted.

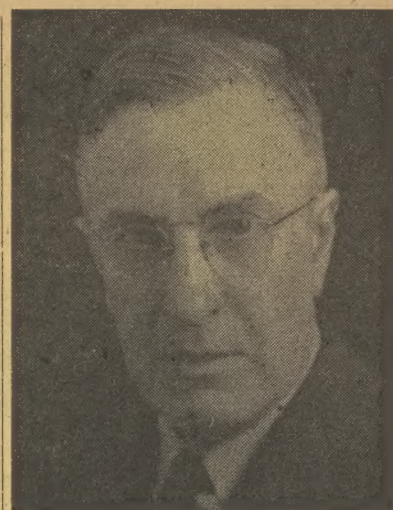
Since there were no graduates who could be given degrees, several graduates of other Canadian universities were invited to register as graduates of the U of A, and the 349 who responded were accorded the degrees which they had previously attained at the universities from which they had graduated.

At this first convocation, three honorary degrees were given: one to the Honorable G. H. V. Bulyia, then lieutenant-governor of Alberta; the Honorable A. C. Rutherford, first premier of Alberta; and the Honorable A. L. Sifton.

Of 349 original convocations, only 38 remain, and they attended the Jubilee Convocation.

The first May Convocation was held in 1916, and they have been held regularly ever since.

The inauguration of the World War I Memorial organ and tablet in Convocation Hall took place in 1926, and it is thought that it was then that the first convocation was held



L. Y. Cairns

Dr. Cairns attended the first lectures ever given at U of A, and he was a member of the first graduating class in 1912. After earning his B.A., Dr. Cairns continued his studies at Alberta and became a graduate in law. A past president of the Alumni association, Dr. Cairns is also a charter member of the Friends of the University. His installation as chancellor this fall is a fitting climax to a lifetime with, and active interest in, higher education.

For twenty-one years a part-time lecturer in law, Dr. Cairns used to begin his lecture on the campus at 8 am. in order to open his law office by nine. Often he would not have a chance to go home for supper, but, after a day at the office, would have his evening meal downtown and come back to the university buildings in order to deliver an evening lecture.

Dancing, (even if it were in the guise of a sock dance or some other "vile illiterate name") was not allowed when our present Chancellor began his freshman year. There existed, however, a function called a conversazione. The procedure at one of these affairs was as follows: The room would be set up as if a dance were to be held. When the music began the couples would promenade around the room, arm in arm, and try desperately to think of something to say to one another. It was, according to Dr. Cairns, somewhat of an ordeal. The prohibition against dancing was removed before 1912, and an excellent graduation ball was held.

Chancellor Cairns, as might be anticipated from his subsequent success in life, was, in his student days, a Gateway "staffer". He wrote under the name of Lawrence Yucalyptus Cairns. He convinced the other members of the staff that the "Y" in his name stood for "Yucalyptus," but this ruse had to be abandoned at the time of graduation. He did not wish to run the risk of receiving a degree engraved with a Latinized form of the name "Yucalyptus."

"Should Canada have a Navy" was the topic of the first inter-collegiate debate in which Alberta took part. Dr. Cairns and H. G. Knowlan, who was later a member of the Supreme Court, were the two debaters who went to Saskatoon in 1911. Cairns and Knowlan were defeated as were the other two members of the team who remained to compete in Edmonton, but as consolation prizes all four members of the Alberta team were given gold medallions. The gold, incidentally, came out of the Saskatchewan river. "It is interesting to speculate," says debater Cairns, "what prize we would have won if we had been the victorious team."

Chancellor Cairns came to Calgary from Winnipeg with his father in 1905 and then moved to Edmonton. He has been here since. He met his wife on a tennis court. This happened quite some years ago as the Cairns family now have three children and six grandchildren. "Nevertheless," says the judge, "as far as my age is concerned, I feel twenty-one."

Official Notice Classes Cancelled

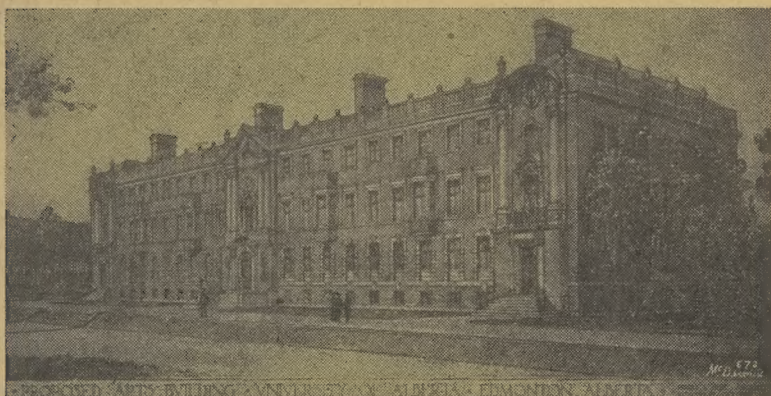
On October 20th the General Faculty council approved the request of the students that classes be cancelled on Wednesday, October 29, 1958, to enable students to participate in the University Jubilee activities scheduled for that day.

Scenes From A Proud Past

View From A Tiger Moth



* An early aerial photograph of the University of Alberta campus. There is yet much barren space on the campus, as the Rutherford Library, the Biological Sciences building, the Engineering building, the Administration building, and the Students' Union building had not yet been built. *



The proposed Arts building as depicted in a sketch by architects Nobbs and Hyde of Montreal. This sketch dates back to October 1913.

Photo: Courtesy Glenbow Foundation



View of Arts building as seen from the top of St. Stephen's College. The Rutherford Library is conspicuous by its absence. This shot was taken in 1917.

Photo: Courtesy Glenbow Foundation



A harvesting scene at the University farm. This picture was taken on September 14, 1918, ten years after the first session of the University.

Photo: Courtesy Glenbow Foundation

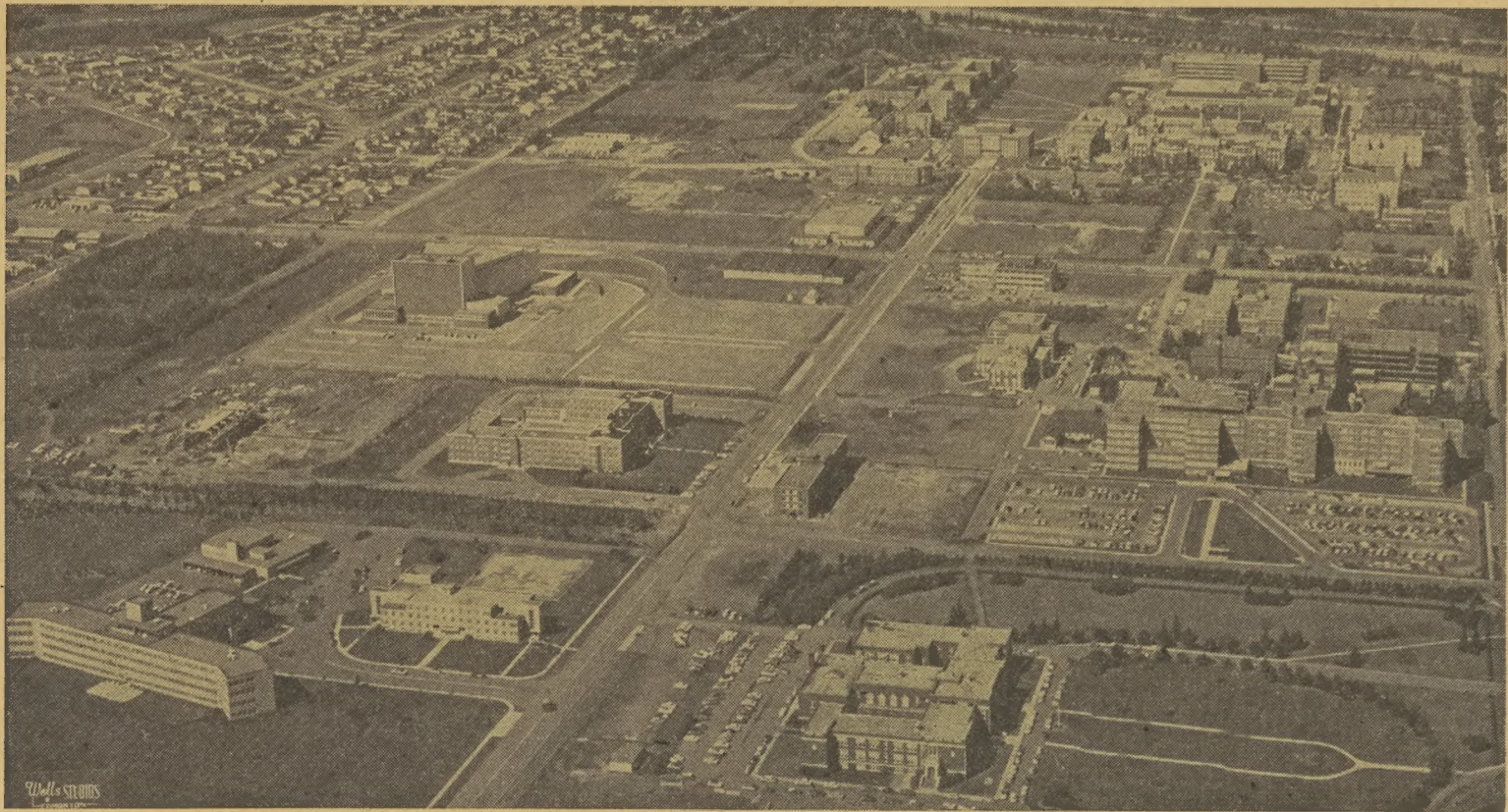


Athabasca and Assiniboia as seen from the west end of the Med building during the 1920's. Grass had not yet made its appearance on the Quad.

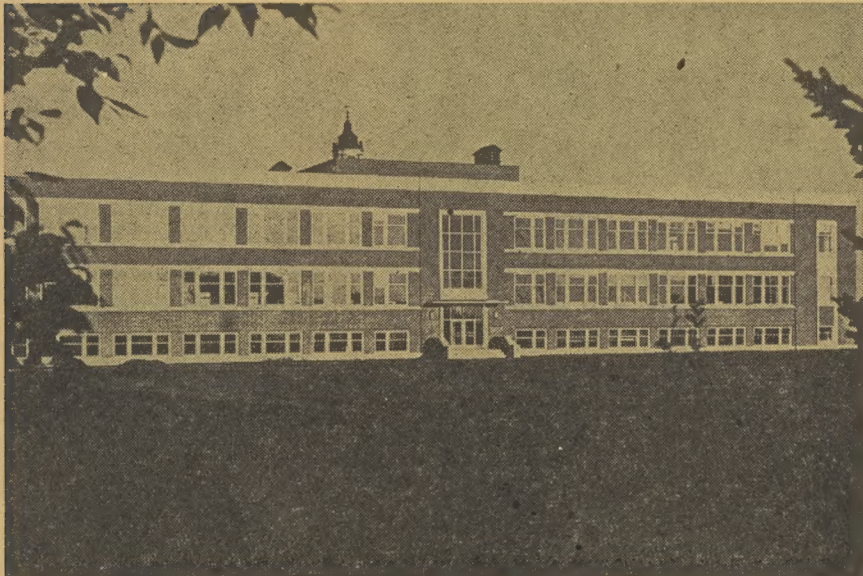
Photo: Courtesy Ernest Brown Collection

Prospects For The Future

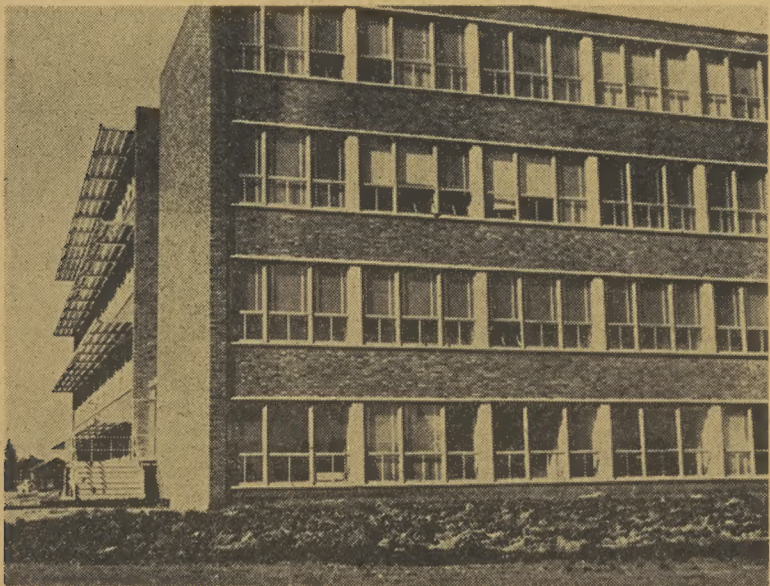
View From A CF 100



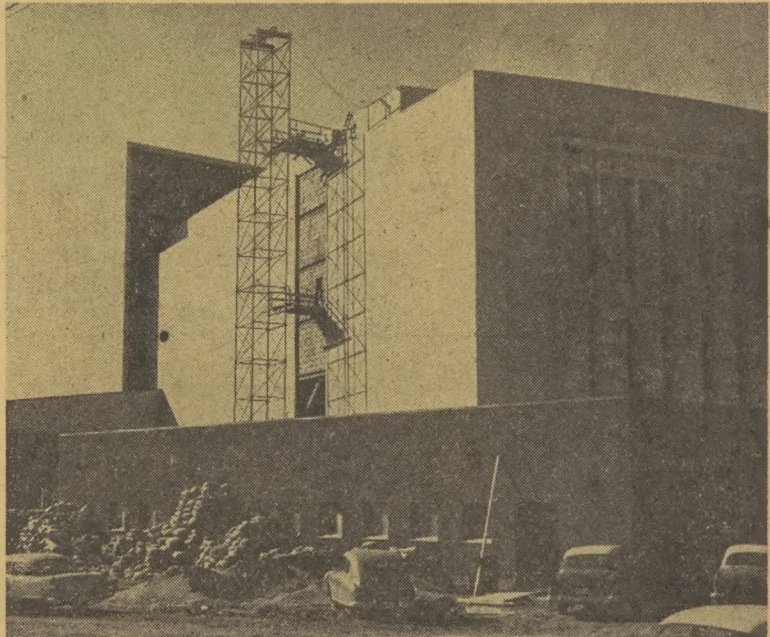
The U of A campus as it was last summer. The rapid expansion of the University can be seen graphically by a comparison of this photograph and the one on page 4. But this photo too has been passed by progress, as it does not show the excavation for the new Math-Physics building.



The Engineering building which houses the U of A's some thousand-strong engineers was completed in 1953.



The Wing which has recently been added to the Agricultural building. The Agricultural building was opened in 1954. The Biological Science building, formed of the merger will be opened Thursday.



The Jubilee auditorium, given by the government to the people of Alberta in 1955, and completed in 1957, also graces our campus.



The Rutherford Library, in many ways the most important building on our campus, was officially opened in 1951.

The University And The Wars

The First Great War Causes Immense Impact On Campus

The first great war had an immense impact on the still-young University of Alberta campus. Only six years old, the University underwent many trying days before the end of the European conflict.

During the month of September, 1914, the staff and students of the U of A who resided in the city formed the Home Defense Volunteers of the City of Edmonton. This group developed rapidly under the direction of a Captain Baty. The HDVCE were given lectures on military discipline, the different units and the respective sizes of an army, and guard outpost duties. This group lasted until the Christmas of 1914.

After Christmas, the military training and courses were offered as part of the University curriculum. An officers' training corps was formed, whose enrollment was 192 male students and teachers. There were three divisions formed, A, B and C, in order of their previous military training. These groups were trained under the supervision of Captain Grant as Captain Baty had been called to war.

An additional unit was formed under Dr. Moshier, of the University staff. This was the first medical corps from the university.

1916 saw the formation of the University of Alberta contingent of the COTC. During the two years of its existence it held several field manoeuvres along with lectures.

During this time several hundred students and professors had enlisted in many different army units. This enrollment thinned the number of senior students at the university. In 1914, 434 students enrolled for classes, of which 25 were graduated. By 1917, only 12 students graduated. This lack of senior students threw a tremendous responsibility on the shoulders of the younger students, who carried the load better than was anticipated.

Several auxiliary groups grew up on the campus. One of the most important of these was the "Soldiers' Comfort Club" headed by Mrs. H. M. Tory, wife of the university president. Begun in the spring of 1916, the group originally sent weekly newsletters to students overseas. In the Christmas of 1917, they sent out food parcels. This group gradually became the University of Alberta

Dates From Our Past

June, 1919—The first edition of *Evergreen and Gold* was issued.

November, 1927—Radio station CKUA, operated by and emanating from the University of Alberta, went on the air.

December, 1927—Varsity rink was opened as a temporary unit, designed for 20 years service at the most.

November, 1928—The city of Edmonton labelled U of A's initiation snake dance "a relic of barbarism . . . against common sense and decency."

February, 1929—The doors were locked on Pembina hall. A midnight curfew came into effect.

Overseas Auxiliary, and sent out food parcels regularly.

Despite hardships *The Gateway* made an outstanding contribution to the university life by printing excerpts from letters sent from Europe in a full page column entitled "News Letter". In this way *The Gateway* became an integral part of the effort to boost moral in Europe and at home.

In the words of H. M. Tory, president, "the outstanding feature of the war was the response to the call to arms by the members of the University". This aptly states the spirit that pervaded the campus during those troubled times, and indicates the great "love of liberty" in the hearts of the staff and students.

The Second Great War Brought Tenseness

The Second Great War cut deeply into life at the University of Alberta, bringing changes which rebounded about the campus for more than ten years.

When University convened in the fall of 1939, less than a month after Canada had officially declared war, the president of the University of British Columbia declared 1939-40 a "war session." A war session it was at UBC and on campuses across Canada, in 1939-40 and for six years to come.

With minor variations, the scene at U of A was repeated

at universities throughout Canada. It was a tense scene of University life almost evenly divided between learning and training for war. It was an unhappy scene of student life limited and student ranks thinned by the worries and realities of world conflict.

U of A introduced compulsory military training in 1939. Physical education classes for freshmen were cancelled, and military manoeuvres were substituted. Later, Alberta became one of the first Canadian Universities to give military training to women. In time, that training consumed some 60 hours of the campus co-ed's life.

The first year of war saw Alberta's COTC—in peace Canada's largest

college contingent—swell to an all-time record registration. Students and members of the faculty were pressed into uniform, and graduates were rushed off to active training camps almost as soon as they convoked.

As could be expected, psychological quirks exploded on campus. Many students of this University helped form the large intellectual group the nation knew as "conchie's." These people were disturbed by the thought of war, refused to become a part of it, and instead became "conscientious objectors" to the use of international force.

Another fear, which in some areas developed into hysteria, was of Nazi infiltration from within. As RCMP officers throughout the nation kept close watch on the activities of German-Canadian farmers and German-Canadian merchants, the campus German club suspended operation.

Student zeal, directed today into many channels, focused on the war effort. Students' Council wired President of the United States Franklin Delona Roosevelt, urging that the USA mediate in the Russo-Finnish war. Senator Vojta Benes, brother of the exiled premier of Czechoslovakia spoke on campus, inaugurating a speaking series which brought statesmen, war correspondents and men in the street to U of A podiums.

If one could discount the military atmosphere, the U of A war policy was business as usual. Canada's first call to students, said then-President W. A. R. Kerr is to "carry on with academic work with enhanced vigor and earnestness."

Highly-trained personnel were needed in the armed forces, needed to such an extent that an official of the National Selective Service suggested concentrating University training on fields vital to the war effort. Much of the Canadian public did not recognize the need, and levelled heavy criticism on students who read while their fellows fought.

With much of young Canada in the armed forces, University registration sagged and manpower shortages became acute problems in other home fields. One war year, a bumper prairie crop was in danger of rotting in the fields because there was no-one available for harvest. College students from Toronto, McMaster, Queens and other Universities flocked west for some pre-study labor.

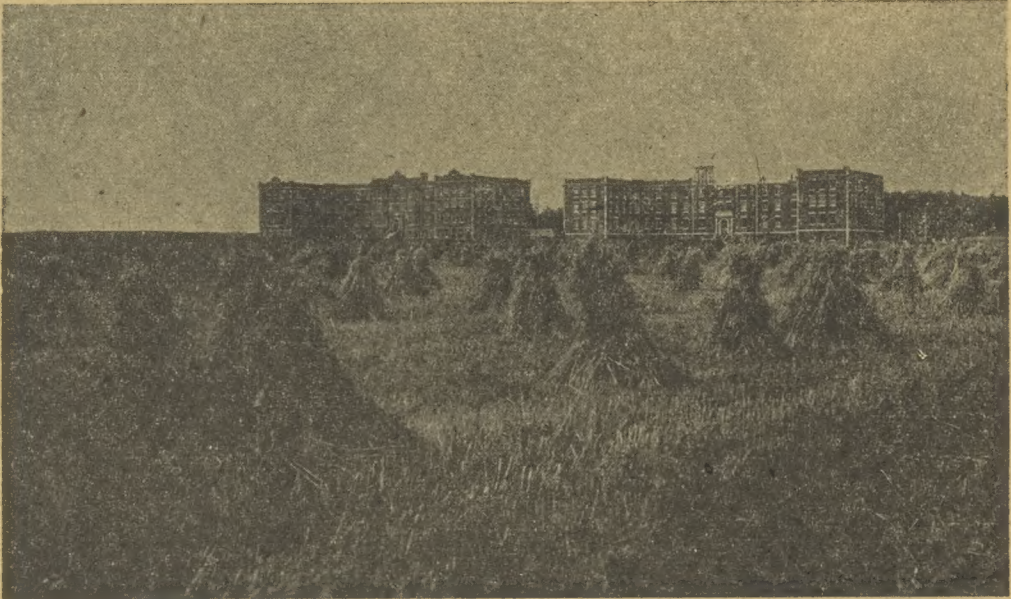
Manpower remained a university problem at the end of the Second Great War. Veterans and students part-way to their degrees returned to campus, and many war-bound forces were discharged.

The veterans were different from the common student. Hardened by years at war, older and more mature, they wrought definite changes in U of A campus life. Hi-jinks were at a premium; concentrated drives and stubborn demands increased.

Many times, veterans locked horns with other students. They formed their own groups, and to an extent ran their lives separate from others on campus.

In the long run, veterans demands were good for U of A students. One of the many goals they achieved was a new Students' Union building.

So U of A participation in the Second Great War involved extreme adaptation of campus life and ideals. For six years, we were a changed campus and—apart from the social and political changes world war always brings—U of A student life had been transformed. The past was over.



The farmer's wheat and the first buildings of Alberta's higher education stand on this 258-acre tract of land on the south bank of Edmonton's North Saskatchewan river. Pembina and Athabasca halls stood midst the stooks, testimony to the development and the progress that were to come.

The Arrival of Fraternities

Senate Approved In 1929

Sororities and fraternities first appeared on this campus in 1930 after receiving the approval of the Senate and Board of Governors of the University of Alberta in the spring of 1929. An unofficial ballot taken during student elections of that year indicated that the majority of the students on campus favored the lifting of the ban on secret societies.

The Board of Governors passed a resolution lifting the clause on registration forms, which required each student entering university to sign a pledge that he would have nothing to do with any secret society in any way.

Initial regulations set March 15 as the earliest possible date any new student, first or second year, could be invited to join any such organization. Rushing at that time was banned.

The University retained the right to bar any individual from joining any sorority or fraternity if academic standings were not equal to that re-

quired for members of inter-varsity athletic teams. Upon entry into the sorority or fraternity it was decided that regulation of academic standing should be left in the hands of the fraternity itself. The University had the right to cancel the charter of any group if it was not well conducted.

Petitioning for affiliation with national and international sororities and fraternities was left to the approval of the groups themselves.

Five groups already existing on campus were granted the right to become sororities and fraternities upon the approval of the committee of the University on Secret Societies, of the personnel and constitution of each group.

Three women's groups, Phi Gamma, Alpha Upsilon, and Sigma Iota and two men's groups, Atheneans and Rocky Mountain Goats which had been clubs, affiliated themselves with national and international sororities and fraternities to become the first legalized secret societies on the Alberta campus.

In 1931, Canada Gamma chapter of Delta Gamma sorority, Beta Chi chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority, and Alberta Alpha chapter of Pi Beta Phi sorority were formed. Canada Gamma chapter of Delta Delta Delta sorority followed in 1932 to make the fourth of the sororities

on campus.

Of the fraternities, chapters of Zeta Psi, Phi Kappa Pi and Phi Delta Theta were established here 1930. Delta Kappa Epsilon followed in 1932, Delta Upsilon in 1935, Kappa Sigma in 1939, Sigma Alpha Mu in 1941 and Lambda Chi Alpha in 1945. Each of these groups is an international organization except Phi Kappa Pi which is an all-Canadian fraternity.

All members of the sororities belong to Panhellenic, which is an advisory-governing organization established on every campus where there are two or more national sororities. Through this society, all rules governing the inter-relationships of the sororities are made.

The Interfraternity Council is the regulatory organization of all fraternity men on campus.

Original regulations established for sororities and fraternities have undergone changes and modifications. Most remarkable of these concerns rushing, which forbidden once, is now allowed.

Sororities and fraternities are now providing an outlet for social and intellectual desires of their members. As part of the University, sororities and fraternities stand as examples of high scholarship and active participation in campus government, sports and clubs.

Campus Religious Colleges

St. Joseph's College

It was in 1926 that the cornerstone for St. Joseph's College was laid. The following fall the college opened for the use of Catholic students attending the University. The original building was exactly the same as St. Joseph's stands now, no major alterations have been made.

The first rector, Brother Rogantin, held office from 1927 to 1933. He was succeeded in turn by Brothers Menorian, Ansbert, Prudent and Luke, each serving for a six-year term. The present rector, Brother Aloysius, took office last year. Of the past rectors Brother Ansbert, although now retired, still resides at the College.

"St. Joe's" was built to provide a home away from home for Catholic students attending the University from out of town. A closer touch could be kept with their religion by using the facilities provided.

The College is affiliated with the University. The agreement says the staff could either be employed directly by the U of A as a University personnel, or be employed exclusively in conducting classes in the College itself.

Three histories, two philosophy courses and Christian apologetics are taught by various Brothers. In addition from 1939-47 Spanish was taught by Brother Ansbert. These are full University credit courses open to students of all faculties.

The Chapel is a distinctive part of St. Joseph's. Here residents may attend Mass every morning at 7 am. and prayers in the afternoon at 5 pm. on weekdays, while on Sunday a Mass is held at 9 am. and Benediction and Rosary at 7 pm. An innovation added this year is a 12 noon Mass especially for off-campus students who are unable to attend the morning Mass.

Closely affiliated with St. Joseph's is the Newman Club, devoted to intellectual, spiritual, and social activities. A club room is located at the College and the gym is used for social functions.

The Air Force—then the Navy occupied the residence during War. In order to accommodate them the cafeteria was changed from the East wing to the former assembly hall in the basement. It is still there, open for use by all students.

Ever since its establishment in 1927 the east wing of the College has been rented out to the University. It was first used by the faculty of education, when the present Education building was used as a Normal school. In 1947 the faculty of education moved to its present location. Their former quarters were taken over by the nurses to be used as lecture rooms.



St. Stephen's College, originally Alberta College, was the first building on the U of A campus. It is still a student residence.

St. Stephen's College

St. Stephen's beginning dates back to October 5, 1903, when Alberta College with Dr. J. H. Riddell as first principal first offered courses in arts, business, and music. This was not the same St. Stephen's we know today, nor was it at the same location.

The University of Alberta was granted its charter in 1909 and the same year Alberta College obtained a 99 year lease on its present property. In 1911 the present building was completed and thus became the first building on the campus. Also the year an enlarged faculty of theology was set up. In 1927 the Methodist and Presbyterian boards united and the new group renamed Alberta College, St. Stephen's College.

Not all residents in the past have been boys attending the U of A. From 1929-47, when registration in Theology was low, the south wing was converted into a nurses' residence. Also during the war years Army Training Corps occupied the North wing.

In 1950 a complete renovation of the old building was begun and in the spring of 1953 the new Theological building was officially opened. This new building houses classrooms, offices, a students lounge where students bringing lunches may eat, and a library containing 13,000 volumes, mainly theological books and periodicals.

St. Stephen's College is divided into two units. The Theological College, which is the training school for United Church ministers in Alberta; and the residence, used primarily for the housing of Protestant United Church students; but with facilities for receiving students from other denominations.

The Chapel at St. Steve's is a sanctuary for all students. Prayer service at 8:10 am. each morning are sponsored jointly by the Student Fellowship Movement, Varsity Christian Fellowship, Canterbury Club, Lutheran Students Association, Theolog Club, and the staff of St. Stephen's College.

There are also nightly vesper services for the residents of the College.

Initiation ceremonies have been a distinctive feature of St. Steves social life for many years. The Frosh can easily be identified by the red "S" that they are forced to wear. Almost an annual event is the forced serenading by St. Steve Frosh of the girls of Pembina, followed by a "free" bath provided by the upperclass men.

These ceremonies are designed to help the Freshmen get acquainted with their seniors, and become a part of St. Steves. But as Mr. Johnston said "the Students' Union is even now studying new ways to accomplish the same ends in more constructive ways."

Wauneita Yodel

In the 1920's the Wauneitas had their own yell, which they hollered at every possible occasion. It is a telling reflection of the ladylike coeds of yesteryear.

Ki-yi-itiki, ki, yi, yip.
Wauneita, Wauneita, zip, zip, zip.
War-paint, battle-axe, peace-pipe, gore,
Wauneita, Wauneita, Evermore!

Excellent Abilities Distinguish Presidents

By Ellen Nagloren

Throughout the past fifty years Students' Union presidents have shown two qualities in common; excellent scholastic and executive ability.

First president F. Stacy McCall, was in office for two years during 1909 and 1910. He was the only president to have this honor. Now it is impossible for a president to hold office for two years because he must be a graduating senior.

Second president A. E. Otte-well had the enviable title of "all round man".

Harry Nolan, 1913-14 went to England as the Rhodes Scholar in 1914. There he joined the Canadian forces at the front and was a member of the famous 49th Battalion.

Presidents R. C. Jackson, A. E. White, and R. K. Colter all enlisted in the big fight for liberty in the First Great War. Although many students of the University lost their lives in the two Great Wars, none of the past presidents who enlisted were killed.

When President R. K. Colter resigned in 1916, Miss K. McCrimmon (later Mrs. Russel Love) became the first woman to be elected president of the Students' Union.

In 1928, Thomas Askin resigned as president because he felt unable to carry on his position. The second woman to take the highest executive position on campus was Miss A. Wilson. Her brother had been president two years before.

When Miss Wilson took the presidency, a new constitution

came into effect. Power over all students' activities rested in a small representative council and not in the student gathering as in the past.

Most famous of our past presidents is Donald Cameron. He began the Department of Extension and is the director of the Banff School of Fine Arts and a member of the Canadian Senate. During his year of office, a financial crisis arose in the athletic budget from lack of support to athletic events. Mr. Cameron refused to allow indebtedness to burden future Councils, so he organized a successful drive for funds among the students. Since he was criticized for this action, Council adopted a voluntary athletic fee so this would not happen again.

M. E. Manning, 1931-32, began Model Parliament. He won the Imrie Scholarship enabling him to spend three months in Geneva when the League of Nations was in session.

Trouble in Mock Parliament while B. J. Bowlin was president in 1948-49, resulted in the Social Credit and the LPP parties quitting. The Social Credit party withdrew because they disapproved of allowing politics on the University campus. Since LPP's were accused of Bolshevik leanings, students felt if their names were recorded their futures would be jeopardized.

Son of an MLA, T. H. Miller was president in 1949-50. Now he holds the position as president of the Alumni Association.

A Liberal candidate in the June 10 election for Edmonton East, J. D. Bracco held the presidency in 1955-56. J. N. Chappel, 1956-57, upon graduation with a B.Sc. entered the Faculty of Medicine. He is still active on campus. President in 1957-58, R. F. Smith is now a United Church pastor in St. John, B.C.

In Their Honor

Memorials For Service Given

There are several memorials in this university which serve as reminders of faculty members and students who died in the service of our country during the two Great Wars.

The organ in Convocation hall was first dedicated in 1925 in honor of the men of the University of Alberta who died during 1914-18. Money for this memorial was raised through the efforts of the Alumni Association, Wauneita, the Students' Union and donations. Later, the organ was enlarged and re-dedicated to the students and faculty members who served in World War II.

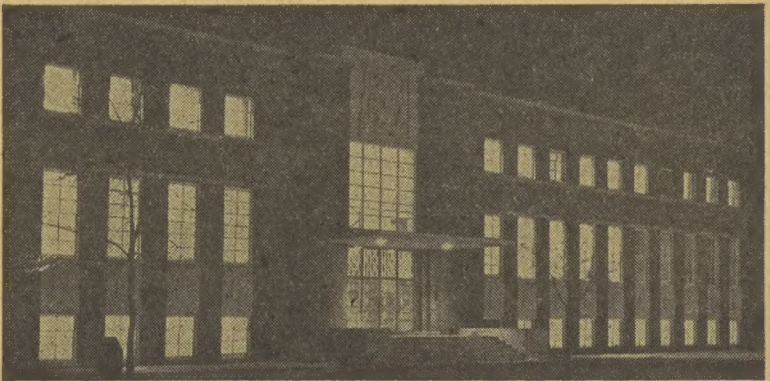
The bronze Honor Rolls in Convocation Hall list the names of these men. At a memorial service in 1928, Dr. Wallace, then president of the University, un-

veiled the first plaque. He said, "the Honor Roll will inspire future students with an ideal of service to carry with them 'til man shall understand man and nation shall understand nation".

The propeller in the rotunda of Pembina hall recalls the days of World War II when the RCAF took over the residences as an initial training school for air crew. In 1941, the Duke of Kent visited Pembina Hall and autographed the picture which now hangs beside the piano.

The quotation from Sir Winston Churchill, which hangs in the rotunda of Athabasca hall is another reminder of the air crew training school days. The students who lived in residence in 1919 presented the Union Jack to Athabasca, to remind generations of those who died in World War I.

These memorials are a tribute to the unselfish men who helped to preserve Canadian freedom during two world crises.



SUB, home of The Gateway and the Students' Union, was built in 1950. A new Jubilee gymnasium will soon be erected south and west of SUB as part of the large campus building program.

Building Since 1945

In this, our Jubilee year, it is natural to look back on our University's physical growth as well as its growth spiritually and academically. While the U of A has grown steadily since its beginning fifty years ago, the most phenomenal growth has taken place in the years following the Second Great War.

With the incredible enrolment increase after the return of the veterans, lecture space was badly needed. In an attempt to provide this the temporary quonset huts were set up. These stayed well past the next decade and only this year were most of them removed. Also acquired at this time was the Air Force Drill hall which has since been used as a gymnasium. This will be replaced when the Jubilee gymnasium is finally completed.

The most important event to students in this period was the opening of the Students' Union building in 1950. This provided for much improved recreational facilities, housing as well the offices of the Students' Union, Evergreen and Gold, Radio society, the Photo directorate and The Gateway.

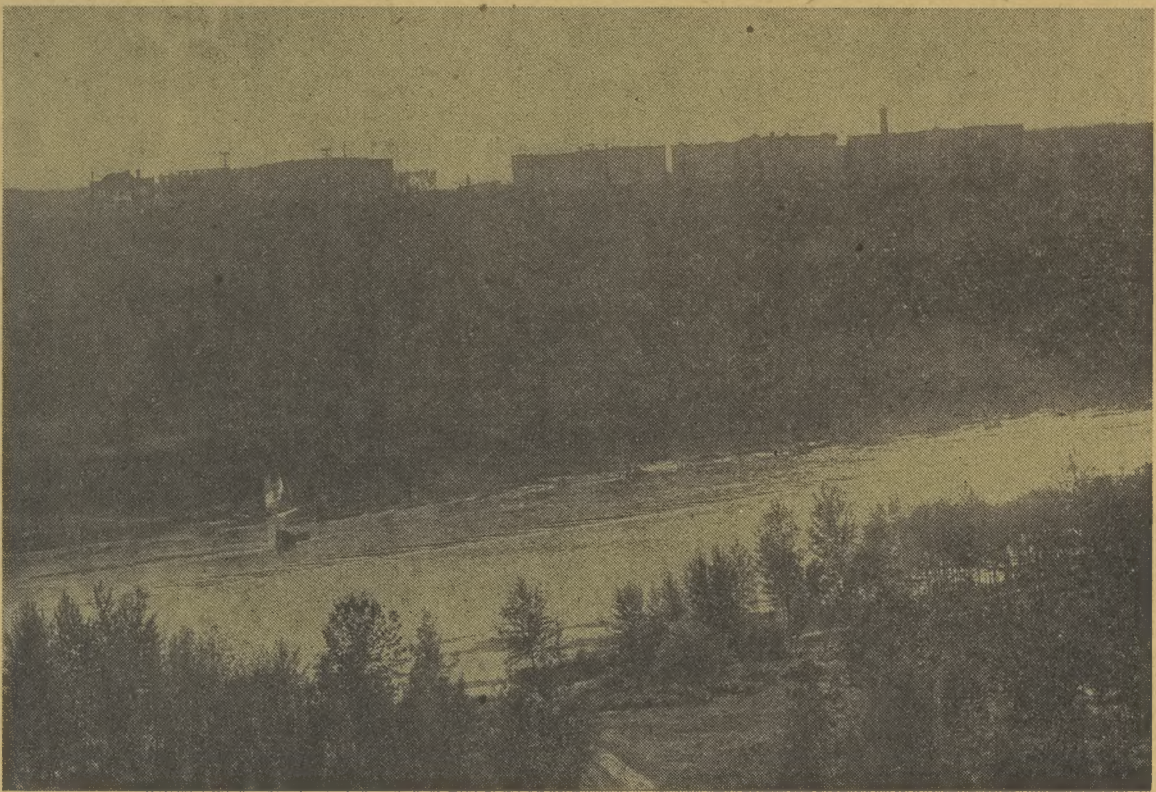
With the opening of the Rutherford library in 1951 library services for the whole campus were improved. It provided a reference reading room, music room, Medical and Law libraries as well as a host of other needed facilities. This was followed in 1953 by the opening of the Engineering building, and in 1954 by the Agriculture building.

The Administration building, which houses the post office, book store, Student Advisory services, Employment Bureau and other administrative offices, appeared in 1957.

This year sees the opening of the Biological Sciences wing of the Agriculture building. This

contains the botany, entomology, geology and zoology departments.

Future plans for campus buildings include the Physical Sciences building which began this autumn, and the Jubilee gymnasium which is hoped for in 1960.



Looking south across the North Saskatchewan River to the University of Alberta in 1914. Evidence of the starting of construction on the Arts building can be seen.

Courtesy of Ernest Brown Collection

The Roaring Twenties

Sheiks, Vamps, Hootch And Flivvers

By Penny Whittaker

Men were "sheiks", girls were "vamps", and you carried a hip flask of "hootch" when you drove to the football game in your "flivver" in the roaring twenties.

At the U of A, the twenties came in with a bang with the return of numbers of servicemen after the First Great War. Marks were more leniently doled out, and rules relaxed to make it easier for the soldiers to make the transition from trench to Tuck Shop life.

In 1921, the new Med building, dubbed the "Pride of the Campus", was opened, and Miss Maimie S. Simpson was on the Students' Council as president of the literary society.

Girls skirts rose to above the knees, and the Gateway faced several threatened libel suits because of editorial comment on mustachios, pretty pink knees, bad debts and awful women.

The varsity football club played the Edmonton Eskimos and Calgary Tigers that year, and the French club obliged each member to present a half-hour talk in French on some interesting subject.

Ladies basketball teams won, despite their uniform of long black stockings, bloomers to below the

knee, and bulky middie tops. There was a ladies' hockey team too, which highsticked its way to fame in bloomers and turtle-necked sweaters.

By 1923, the Gateway had begun to look like a newspaper. It was printed on newsprint, newspaper size, and published every two weeks. Every girl owned a middy, and an arts student named Barbara Villy won the poetry contest. The Varsity Mandolin Club was going strong, and the law faculty won independence and exclusiveness by gaining its own library. Since then, lawyers have not been disturbed by girls when they are studying.

Men were forced to wear powdered King Charles wigs to the Wau-neita's colonial ball in 1924, and dance minuets all that evening in their old-world costumes. Wau-neitas, undaunted, all wore tribal costume to the Med show that year. The 1923-24 Green and Gold notes that boys in the audience "were rude". All this suffragette-type action had its reward. That year, basketball uniform rules were relaxed. Bloomers were raised to just above the knee.

University hospital came on campus in 1925, just in time to patch up the Ag clubs' Stock Judging Team, who travelled around Canada looking at cows and pigs and horses; and making profound statements.

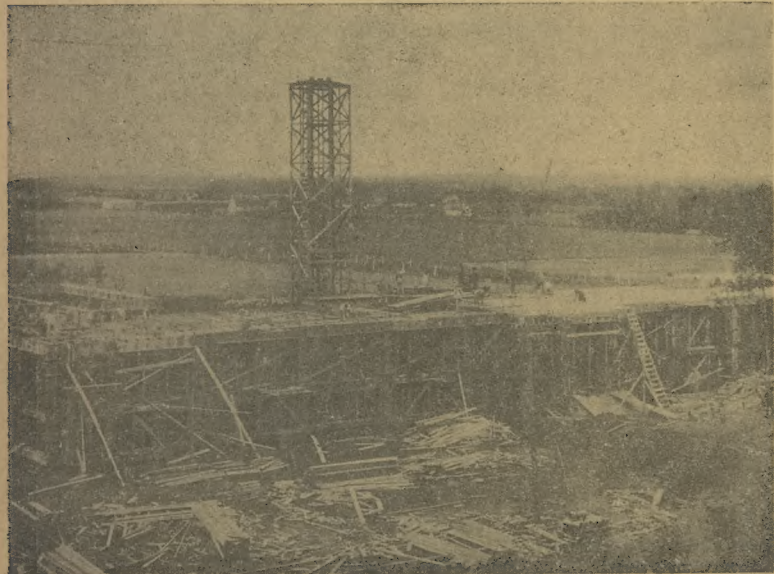
Cheerleaders organized the Rooter's Club, and they took as their standard a dirty pig rooting in the ground. "Chicken, Here's Your Coupe" was the latest thing in witty signs to paint on a car.

But in 1926, the most important single thing to happen to the University was the official opening of the University Barber Shop. Girls could get their hair bobbed or shingled, and boys were scalped, all for 50 cents. When Hon. A. C. Rutherford was

appointed chancellor in 1928, St. Joseph's college had celebrated its first birthday. The covered rink was a proud new addition to the campus, and money-conscious commerce students calculated that it would pay for itself many times over in a very few years. Girls sports enthusiasts burst forth in 1928 in shorts, exposing their thighs for the first time. There were 165 members of the Cercle Franais, and the epitome of sex appeal or something was "IT". If you didn't have "it", you were nothing, but nothing.

In 1929, the university came of age. The Evergreen and Gold printed its 10th anniversary issue, and hemlines dropped to near-ankle length. The King Edward Hotel Rose Room was advertising cabaret dancing Saturday evenings, with a cover charge of 75 cents, and the Dutch Treat was inaugurated.

The end of an era came, with the fall of hemlines and the stock market.



Construction is shown on one of the U of A's three residences. The last construction on the residences was completed in 1914.

First Legislature Passes Act Establishing U Of A

By Aiva Berzins

Fifty years ago Premier A. C. Rutherford, Minister of Education, recognized the need of university facilities for the new

province of Alberta. He succeeded in having an act passed in 1906 by the first legislature at its first session authorizing the establishment of the University.

He then went east and persuaded Dr. Henry Marshall Tory, a distinguished lecturer in physics and mathematics at McGill, to become the first president of this university-to-be.

One of the major problems was that of finding a site. The legislature had set aside a 258-acre plot beside the North Saskatchewan River in what was then the city of Strathcona. But Calgary wanted the University, claiming that Edmonton had the parliament buildings. Though Edmonton was the older settlement, Calgary was the older city. Matters were further complicated when Calgary set up its own university financed by private funds. But this soon dis-integrated.

The first convocation consisted of 364 resident graduates of British and Canadian universities who had registered before a set date. They elected five members of the senate, the government appointing the other ten. Thus the nucleus of the university was established.

Dr. Tory had the task of securing a staff and he found four willing professors. They were W. H. Alexander, professor of classics; E. K. Broadus, professor of english; W. M. Edwards, assistant professor of mathematics and lecturer in civil engineering; and L. H. Alexander, professor of modern languages.

Arts and Science was the first faculty. Some forty students enrolled for the first classes which commenced September 23, 1908. They were held at the Queen Alexandra School until December of the same year. Then the classes and the whole university equipment (about one small truckful) moved to the upper floor of Strathcona Collegiate Institute. Here they stayed for the next two and a half years.

Meanwhile the campus itself was an active place. Alberta College (now St. Stephen's) had been built but was not officially part of the University. In 1911, Athabasca hall was completed. It served as the entire heart of the University, where lectures were held and where students ate, slept, and studied. Assiniboia and Pembina followed in 1913 and 1914 respectively.

The Students' Union was already functioning in the first University session; the Wau-neitas were formed in 1910. The Gateway came into existence in 1911; the Committee of Student Affairs, a joint committee of students and university officials was set up in 1912. All these organizations helped develop the social life of students.



The foundations being poured for the Arts building in 1913. That symbol of the frontier, a barb wire fence is seen in the foreground.